Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

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From Chambers' Journal.

WHAT TO DO IN THE MEANTIME?

It has been frequently remarked by a philosopher of our acquaintance, whose only fault is impracticability, that in life there is but one real difficulty; this is simply—what to do in the meantime? The thesis requires no demonstration. It comes home to the experience of every man who hears it uttered. From the chimney-pots to the cellars of society, great and small, scholars and clowns, all classes of struggling humanity are painfully alive to its truth.

The men to whom the question is pre-eminently embarrassing are those who have either pecuniary expectancies or possess talents of some particular kind, on whose recognition by others their material prosperity depends. It may be laid down as a general axiom, in such cases, that the worst thing a man can do is to wait, and the best thing he can do is to work; that is to say, that in nine cases out of ten, doing something has a great advantage over doing nothing. Such an assertion would appear a mere obvious truism, and one requiring neither proof nor illustration, were it not grievously palpable to the student of the great book of life—the unwritten biographical dictionary of the world—that an opposite system is too often preferred and adopted by the unfortunate victims of this "condition-of-everybody question," so clearly proposed, and in countless instances so inefficiently and indefinitely answered.

To multiply dismal examples of such sad cases of people ruined, starved, and in a variety of ways dreadfully embarrassed and tormented during the process of expectation, by the policy of cowardly sloth or feeble hesitation, might indeed "point a moral," but would scarcely "adorn a tale." It is doubtless an advantage to know how to avoid errors, but it is decidedly a much greater advantage to learn practical truth. We shall, therefore, leave the dark side of the argument with full confidence to the memories, experience, and imaginations of our readers, and dwell rather—as both a more salutary and interesting consideration—on the brighter side, in cases of successful response to the grand query, which our limited personal observation has enabled us to collect. Besides, there is nothing attractive or exciting about intellectual inertia. The contrast between active resistance and passive endurance is that between a machine at rest and a machine in motion. Who that visited the Great Exhibition can have failed to remark the difference of interest aroused in the two cases? What else causes the perambulating dealer in artificial spiders suspended from threads to command so great a patronage from the juvenile population of Paris and London? What else constitutes the superiority of an advertising van over a stationary poster? What sells Alexander Dumas' novels, and makes a bullion ascent such a favorite spectacle? "Work, man!" said the philosopher; "hast thou not all eternity to rest in?" And to work, according to Mill's "Political Economy," is to move; therefore perpetual motion is the great ideal problem of mechanicians.

The first case in our museum is that of a German officer. He was sent to the coast of Africa on an exploring expedition, through the agency of the *parti pretre*, or Jesuit party, in France, with whose machinations against Louis Phillippe's government he had become accidentally acquainted. The Jesuits, finding him opposed to their plans, determined to remove him from the scene of action. In consequence of this determination, it so happened that the captain of the vessel in which he went out set sail one fine morning, leaving our friend on shore to the society and care of the native negro population. His black acquaintances for some time treated him with marked civility; but as the return of the ship became more and more problematical, familiarity began to breed its usual progeny, and the unhappy German found himself in a most painful position. Hitherto he had not been treated with actual disrespect; but when King Bocca-Bocca one day cut him in the most unequivocal manner, he found himself so utterly neglected, that the sensation of being a nobody—a nobody too amongst niggers!—for the moment completely overcame him. A feeble ray of hope was excited shortly afterwards in his despondent heart by a hint gathered from the signs made by the negro in whose hut he lived, that a project was entertained in high quarters of giving him a coat of lamp-black, and selling him as a slave; but this idea was abandoned by its originators, possibly for want of opportunity to carry it out. Now our adventurer had observed that so long as he had a charge of gunpowder left to give away, the black men had almost worshipped him as an incarnation of the Mumbo Jumbo adored by their fathers. Reflecting on this, it occurred to him that if, by any possibility, he could contrive to manufacture a fresh supply of the valued commodity, his fortunes would be comparatively secure.

No sooner had this idea arisen in he brain, than, with prodigious perseverance he proceeded to work towards its realization. The worst of it was, that he knew the native names neither of charcoal, sulphur, nor nitre. No matter; his stern volition was proof against all difficulties. Having once conveyed his design to the negroes, he found them eager to assist him, though, as difficulty arose, it required all the confidence of courage and hope of energy to control their savage impatience. The first batch was a failure, and it was only by pretending that it was yet unfinished he was enabled to try a second, in which he triumphed over all obstacles. When the negroes had really loaded their muskets with his powder, and fired them off in celebration of the event, they indeed revered the stranger as a superior and marvellous being. For nearly eighteen months the German remained on the coast. It was a port rarely visited, and the negroes would not allow him to make any attempt to travel to a more frequented place. Thus he continued to make gunpowder for his barbarous friends, and to live, according to their notions, "like a prince;" for to do King Bocca-Bocca justice, when he learned our friend's value, he treated him like a man and a brother. What might have been his fate had he awaited in idle despondency the arrival of a vessel? As it was, the negroes crowded the beach, and fired off repeated salvos at his departure. Doubtless his name will descend through many a dusky generation as the teacher of that art which they still practice, carrying on a lucrative commerce in gunpowder with the neighboring tribes. A small square chest of gold-dust, which the escaped victim of Jesuit fraud brought back to Europe, was no inappropriate proof of the policy of doing something "in the meantime," while waiting, however anxiously, to do something else.

We knew another case in point, also connected with the late king of the French. M. de G—— was, on the downfall of that monarch, in possession of a very handsome pension for past services. The revolution came and his pension was suspended. His wife was a woman of energy; she saw that the pension might be recovered by making proper representations in the right quarters; but she also saw that ruinous embarrassment and debt might accrue in the interim. Her house was handsomely furnished—she had been brought up in the lap of wealth and luxury. She did not hesitate; she turned her house into a lodging house, sank the pride of rank, attended to all the duties of such a station, and—what was the result? When, at the end of three years, M. de G—— recovered his pension, he owed nobody a farthing, and the arrears sufficed to dower one of his daughters about to marry a gentleman of large fortune, who had become acquainted with her by lodging in their house. Mme. de M——'s fashionable friends thought her conduct very shocking. But what might have become of the family in three years of petitioning?

Again: one of our most intimate acquaintances was an English gentleman, who, having left the army at the instance of a rich father-in-law, had the misfortune subsequently to offend the irascible old gentleman so utterly, that the latter suddenly withdrew his allowance of £1,000 per annum, and left our friend to shift for himself. His own means, never very great, were entirely exhausted. He knew too well the impracticable temper of his father-in-law to waste time in attempting to soften him. He also knew that by his wife's settlement he should be rich at the death of the old man, who had already passed his seventieth year. He could not borrow money, for he had been severely wounded in Syria, and the insurance offices refused him; but he felt a spring of life and youth within him that mocked their calculations. He took things cheerfully, and resolved to work for his living. He answered innumbered advertisements, and made incessant applications for all sorts of situations. At length matters came to a crisis; his money was nearly gone; time pressed; his wife and child must be supported. A seat—not in parliament, but on the box of an omnibus, was offered him. He accepted it. The pay was equivalent to three guineas a week. It was hard work, but he stuck to it manfully. Not unfrequently it was his lot to drive gentlemen who had dined at his table and drunk his wine in former days. He never blushed at their recognition; he thought working easier than begging. For nearly ten years he endured all the ups and downs of omnibus life. At last the tough old father-in-law, who, during the whole interval, had never relented, died; and our hero came into the possession of some £1,500 a year, which he enjoys at this present moment. Suppose he had borrowed and drawn bills instead of working those ten years, as many have done who had expectancies before them, where would he have been on his exit from the Queen's Bench at the expiration of the period? In the hands of the Philistines, or of the Jews?

Our next specimen is that of a now successful author, who, owing to the peculiarity of his style, fell, notwithstanding a rather dashing debut, into great difficulty and distress. His family withdrew all support, because he abandoned the more regular prospects of the legal profession for the more ambitious but less certain career of literature. He felt that he had the stuff in him to make a popular writer; but he was also compelled to admit that popularity was not in his case to be the work of a day. The *res angustæ domi* grew closer and closer; and though not objecting to dispense with the supposed necessity of dining, he felt that bread and cheese, in the literal acceptation of the term, were really indispensable to existence. Hence, one day, he invested his solitary half-crown in the printing of a hundred cards, announcing that at the "classical and commercial day school of M——, &c., young gentlemen were instructed in all the branches, &c., for the moderate sum of two shillings weekly." These cards he distributed by the agency of the milkman in the suburban and somewhat poor neighborhood, in which he occupied a couple of rooms at the moderate sum of seven shillings weekly. It was not long before a few pupils made, one by one, their appearance at the would be pedagogue's. As they were mostly the sons of petty tradesmen round about, he raised no objection to taking out their schooling in kind, and by this means earned at least a subsistence till more prosperous times arrived, and publishers discovered his latent merits. But for this device, he might not improbably have shared the fate of Chatterton and others, less unscrupulous as to a resource for the "meantime"—that rock on which so many an embryo genius founders.

The misfortune of our next case was, not that *he* abandoned the law, but that the law abandoned *him*. He was a solicitor in a country town, where the people were so little inclined to litigation, or so happy in not finding cause for it, that he failed from sheer want of clients, and, as a natural consequence, betook himself to the metropolis—that Mecca cum Medina of all desperate pilgrims in search of fickle fortune. There his only available friend was a pastrycook in a large way of business. It so happened that the man of tarts and jellies was precisely at that epoch in want of a foreman and book-keeper, his last prime minister having emigrated to America with a view to a more independent career. Our ex-lawyer, feeling the consumption of tarts to be more immediately certain than the demand for writs, proposed, to his friend's amazement, for the vacant post; and so well did he fill it, that in a few years he had saved enough of money to start again in his old profession. The pastrycook and his friends became clients, and he is at present a thriving attorney in Lincoln's Inn, none the worse a lawyer for practical knowledge of the *pates* filled by those oysters whose shells are the proverbial heritage of his patrons.

A still more singular resource was that of a young gentleman, of no particular profession, who, having disposed somehow or other in unprofitable speculations of a very moderate inheritance, found himself what is technically termed "on his beam-ends;" so much so, indeed, that his condition gradually came to verge on positive destitution; and he sat disconsolately in a little garret one morning, quite at his wits' end for the means of contriving what Goethe facetiously called "the delightful habit of existing." Turning over his scanty remains of clothes and other possessions, in the vain hope of lighting upon something of a marketable character, he suddenly took up a sheet of card board which in happier days he had destined for the sketches at which he was an indifferent adept. He had evidently formed a plan, however absurd; that was plain from the odd smile which irradiated his features. He descended the stairs to borrow of his landlady—what? A shilling? By no means. A needle and thread, and a pair of scissors. Then he took out his box of water colors and set to work. To design a picture? Not a bit of it; to make dancing dolls! Yes, the man without a profession had found a trade. By the time it was dark he had made several figures with movable legs and arms; one bore a rude resemblance to Napoleon; another, with scarcely excusable license, represented the Pope; a third held the very devil up to ridicule; and a fourth bore a hideous resemblance to the grim king of terrors himself! They were but rude productions as works of art; but there were a spirit and expression about them that toyshops rarely exhibit. The ingenious manufacturer then sallied forth with his merchandise. Within an hour afterwards might have been seen driving a bargain with a vagrant dealer in "odd notions," as the Yankees would call them. It is unnecessary to pursue our artist through all his industrial progress. Enough that he is now one of the most successful theatrical machinists, and in the possession of a wife, a house, and a comfortable income. He, too, had prospects, and he still has them—as far off as ever. Fortunately for him, he "prospected" on his own account, and found a "diggin."

There is always something to be done if people will only set about finding it out, and the chances are ever in favor of activity. Whatever brings a man in contact with his fellows may lead to fortune. Every day brings new opportunities to the social worker; and no man, if he has once seriously considered the subject, need ever be at a loss as to what to do in the meantime. Volition is primitive motion, and where there is a will there is a way.

RAILROADS AND THE SABBATH:—The president and superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey have recently issued an order that no trains or engines must be run on this road on Sundays, under any circumstances, except the through express passenger trains. Nor must any Sunday work be done on the road on account of repairs of track, bridges or buildings, without special written or telegraphic authority from the superintendent or chief engineer, respectively, for each particular emergency requiring a suspension of this order.

The government paid Pierpoint $5,000 and Riddle $3,000 for prosecuting Surratt.

PROVERBS

RESERVED BY JOSHUA BILLINGS, ESQ.

Don't swap with yer relashuns unless you kin afford to give them the big end of trade.

Marry yung, and if circumstances require it, often.

If you can't get good clothes and edication too, git the clothes.

Say how are you? to everybody.

Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impudence on hand.

Bee charitable—one cent pieces were made on purpose. Don't take anybody's advise but your own. It costs more to borrow than to buy.

Ef a man flatters yu, yu ken kalkerlate that he is a rogue, or yu're a fule

Keep both ize open, but don't see more'n half you notis.

If you ich for fame, go into a graveyard and scratch yourself against a tume stone.

Yung man, be more anxious about the pedigree yur going to leave, then yu are about the won sumbody's going to leave yu.

Sin is like weeds—self-stone and sure to cum.

About as sure a way to git rich as enny I no of, is to git inter det for a hundred thousand.

The true way of enriching ourselves is by cutting off our wants.

"We see," says Swift, in one of his most sarcastic moods, "what God thinks of riches by the people he gives them to."

A cripple upon the right road will beat a racer on the wrong.

If a man owes for his hat, he may be said to be over head and ears in debt.

It makes a great difference, whether glasses are used over or under the nose.

When rum is in wisdom is out. One small body and brain are not capable of containing both at once.

Probably the reason why the way of the transagressor is hard is, that it is so much traveled.

At first, the disaipated resort to wine to stimulate their wits, and in the end have to resort to their wits to procure their wine.

THE DAM ROARING.

A young gentleman went to see the daughter of a Presbyterian elder lately, whose house was near a mill-dam. It being in the Spring of the year the water made considerable of a roar as it tumbled over the dam. The modest young man tapped lightly at the door at first and received no answer. Again and again he repeated his knock, but still he was unheard. Mustering up some courage, he proceeded to inflict some severe thumps on the door, which brought the staid old gentleman out.

"I suppose," said the youngster, who had by this time become slightly savage for being compelled to wait so long. "I suppose you could not hear my knocking on account of the dam roaring."

"The dam roaring? What do you mean, sir? How dare you speak in that way?" said the divine, somewhat angry by hearing the young man swear in his presence.

"I mean to say that I suppose you could not hear me knocking on account of the dam roaring."

"Dam roaring again! You young scoundrel! How have you the impudence to insult me with the repetition of those words? Begone, sir!"

"My dear, sir," quoth the now bewildered youth, "I intended to say that I presumed I could not be heard on account of the dam roaring," laying a particular stress on the last two words.

"Insult on insult!" shouted the infuriated old man, and rushed at the poor fellow with the evident intention of ejecting him, but was restrained by the voice of his daughter, exclaiming:

"Papa, I suppose the young man intended to say that he could not be heard on account of the roaring of the dam."

"Oh! beg your pardon, sir—walk in, walk in, really—ah, well, I declare! The dam roaring! Capital! Come in, come in. That is really too rich!"

It is needless to add that the youngster went in, and in the excellent society of the young lady soon forgot the dam roaring.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—A bill has been introduced into the Missouri State Senate making it compulsory upon parents and guardians to send their children, between the ages of 9 and 13, to school at least four months in the year. The penalty is from ten to thirty cents a day for the absence of the children without satisfactory cause.

A mountain of tin has lately been discovered in Madison county, Missouri.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868.

☞ In consequence of a disappointment in the receipt of paper, we could supply only a portion of our subscribers last week, finishing the supply this week—losing one week. This irregularity we hope will be excused, as we could not avoid it.

☞ I expec to preach at New Sharon on the second Sabbath in February, Cedar Grove on the third Sabbath, Walnut Grove on Friday before the third Sabbath, and at Lebanon on Saturday before the third Sabbath.

A. W. MANGUM.

THE CONVENTION.

During the last week many resolutions were offered in the Convention, some of which were laid over, and others referred to appropriate committees.

On Wednesday, a resolution was adopted, fixing the per diem of members at eight dollars per day, and the mileage at twenty cents.

On Thursday, an ordinance was passed, by a vote of 79 to 25, appointing a reporter. Mr. J. W. Holden was subsequently appointed to fill the office; the compensation to be six dollars per day.

On Saturday, Mr. Congleton submitted a resolution affirming that this Convention has the right to declare and now declares, that all laws passed heretofore, by any Convention or Legislature of North Carolina, are held to be null and void, and shall so remain until the assembling of the next Legislature of North Carolina, except what relates to marriage. The resolution was referred to a committee.

In another column we give the message of the President in reply to a resolution of the Senate inquiring what had been done by the Executive with the bill striking the word *white* out of all the laws respecting the District of Columbia. It appears from his showing that it failed to become a law in consequence of the adjournment of the two houses before the expiration of the ten days allowed him for its consideration.

THE NEGRO JURY BILL.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President on Thursday sent to the Senate the following message:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received the following preamble and resolution, adopted by the Senate on the 8th instant:

"Whereas Senate bill numbered one hundred and forty-one, and entitled "An act for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia," having, at this present session, passed both Houses of Congress, was afterwards, on the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, duly presented to the President of the United States for his approval and signature; and whereas more than ten days, exclusive of Sundays, have since elapsed in the session without said bill having been returned, either approved or disapproved: Therefore,

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether said bill has been delivered to and received by the Secretary of State, as provided by the second section of the act of the twenty-seventh day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine."

As the act which the resolution mentions has no relevancy to the subject under inquiry, it is presumed that it was the intention of the Senate to refer to the law of the 15th September, 1789, the second section of which prescribes—

"That whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, having been approved and signed by the President of the United States, or not having been returned by him with his objections, shall become a law, or take effect, it shall forthwith thereafter be received by the said Secretary from the President; and whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote shall be returned by the President, with his objections, and shall, on being reconsidered, be agreed to be passed, and be approved by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and thereby became a law or take effect, it shall, in such case, be received by the said Secretary from the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in whichsoever House it shall last have been so approved."

Inasmuch as the bill "for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia" has not become a law in either of the modes designated in the section above quoted, it has not been delivered to the Secretary of State for record and promulgation. The Constitution expressly declares that "if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he has signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." As stated in the preamble to the resolution, the bill to which it refers was presented for my approval on the 11th day of December, 1867. On the 20th of the same month, and before the expiration of the ten days after the presentation of the bill to the President, the two Houses, in accordance with a concurrent resolution, adopted on the 3d of December, adjourned until the 6th of January, 1868. Congress, by their adjournment, thus prevented the return of the bill within the time prescribed by the Constitution, and it was therefore left in the precise condition in which that instrument positively declares a bill "shall not be a law."

If the adjournment in December did not cause the failure of this bill because not such an adjournment as is contemplated by the Constitution in the clause which I have cited, it must follow that such was the nature of the adjournments during the past year, on the 30th day of March until the first Wednesday of July, and from the 20th of July until the 21st of November. Other bills will be affected by the decision which may be rendered in this case, among them one having the same title as that named in the resolution, and containing similar provisions, which, passed by both Houses in the month of July last, failed to become a law by reason of the adjournment of Congress before ten days for its consideration had been allowed the Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1868.

COMPOSITION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Richmond Whig gives the composition of the Supreme Court, which, in view of the present and future connection of that body with the important constitutional questions arising in reference to Reconstruction measures, is very interesting.

There are at present eight Judges, as follows: Solomon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice; Nathan Clifford, Maine; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; David Davis, Illinois; Noah W. Swayne, Ohio; Samuel F. Miller, Iowa; Stephen F. Field, California.

Their ages as far as can be ascertained are as follows: Chase, sixty; Grier, seventy two on the 5th of March, 1868; Miller, forty-nine; Clifford, sixty five on the 18th of August, 1868; Nelson, about seventy; Field, forty-five; Davis, sixty; and Swayne, about fifty-five.

Of these, Chase, Miller, Swayne, Davis and Field were appointed by Lincoln, Grier by Polk, Clifford by Buchanan, and Nelson by Buchanan or Pierce.

Justices Nelson and Clifford are Democrats. Grier is claimed by the same side. Justice Field is pronounced by Republican authority as "a reconstructed Johnsonian." Judges Chase, Swayne and Miller are avowed Republicans, while Judge Davis is called a "very moderate Republican." The full number of Supreme Judges was nine, but the death of Judge Wayne, of Georgia (Republican) created a vacancy which an act of Congress has provided shall not be filled by President Johnston.

A bill has just passed the House of Representatives requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to concur in pronouncing upon the constitutionality of any law of Congress. It seems to be the impression in Washington that the bill will pass the Senate and afterwards become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President. If such be the case it will require six of the eight Judges to concur in the unconstitutionality of the present or prospective Reconstruction schemes of Congress to give validity to the decision. As Judges Chase, Swayne and Miller are known to be bitter partizans, and in these times political opinions bias legal opinions, it would be hardly possible, under the operation of this bill, to defeat the Reconstruction Acts through the Supreme Court, unless, indeed, the Court decides the act itself, establishing a legal quorum, to be unconstitutional. Affairs are assuming a complicated, not to say dangerous aspect at the Capital, and this contemplated interference with the Supreme Court is not the least alarming.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy accident occurred Tuesday evening last, the 14th, to Rev J. M. Cline, a Methdist minister who was on his way from South Carolina to take charge of the South Carolina Circuit, having been appointed to that post by the S. C. Conference. Mr. Cline was in a buggy with his daughter, aged eight years, and a servant girl, and in attempting to ford a creek in the lower part of this county, the horse and buggy were washed down the stream, and Mr. C.'s daughter, the servant and horse all drowned. Mr. Cline himself barely escaped a similar fate. He had sent his wife and two other children by railroad to meet him at Morrow's Turnout, while he came through the country with the persons who were drowned.

Char. Democrat.

A Parisian was proceeding home in a state of intoxication, when he was confronted by a robber who demanded his watch and money. His wits seem to have been sharpened by wine, for instead of grappling with his opponent, he affected to hail him with indescribable pleasure, to be so far gone as not to be able to distinguish friend from foe, and embraced and hugged the robber to his heart, swearing eternal friendship. "My friend," he exclaimed, "we will never part; come with me, let us eat and drink and sleep together; the drawer of my secretaire is full of gold—why should you not equally enjoy it?" Delighted with the prospect, the robber took the proffered arm, and the two proceeded on their way, singing jovial songs as they went. Two watch houses were purposely avoided, but at the third the supposed victim set up a shout that brought half-a-dozen policemen, when an explanation followed, and the friends separated.

It is reported that the current of that wonderful ocean river, the "Gulf Stream," has nearly doubled its velocity. The phenomenon was noticed at about the date of the late remarkable series of earthquakes, and is, of course, supposed to have some intimate connection with those convulsions. The immediate result of increased force in the current has been to augment the dangers of navigation near the Florida Keys, even steam vessels finding it difficult to weather points easily passed previous to the increased velocity of the stream.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill taxing dogs two dollars each, exempting one dog for each family.

The New York Evening Post and the Journal of Commerce are reported to have cleared $175,000 and $150,000 respectively last year.

The Radicals in their assaults upon the Constitution, are like a burglar who designs only robbery; but, being detected, resorts to murder to escape punishment.

The Illinoise State Fair Committee have decided that horse racing is not agricultural.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed strong resolutions regarding the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain.

The State Department has official notice of the execution, between the United States and the the Republic of Colombia, of a treaty for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

By telegraph, from Santiago de Cuba, the Secretary of State is informed that the people of St. Thomas and St. John's have voted enthusiastically for annexation to the United States.

Dr. Hepburn, missionary in Japan from the Presbyterian Board, has completed his Japanese dictionary, and is soon to begin the work of translating the Scriptures into the same language.

The Nashville "Times" states that President Johnson has purchased a fine farm of several hundred acres, containing a very superior mill site, in Greene county, Tennessee, to which he intends retiring at the close of his term.

LITTLE RIVER SCHOOL.

I WILL commence a school at Little River Academy on Monday the 10th day of February next, to continue for sixteen weeks. Every effort and pains will be taken to teach my pupils.

The charges will be eight dollars for primary English scholars, and ten dollars for higher English, and so on in proportion to the advancement of the pupil.

In consequence of the scarcity of money, I am willing to take pay in any kind of provisions at the market price.

Board can be had in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

W. S. GUTHRIE.

Jan. 17. 24—

FOR SALE,

Valuable Land and Mill.

Pursuant to a decree of Orange County Court, made at November Term, 1867, I will sell to the highest bidder, (as terms of former sale were not complied with,) at Wilkerson's mill, near Cedar Grove, on Thursday the 20th of February, 1868, that valuable tract of Land on which Samuel Wilkerson, deceased, lately resided, containing eighty acres, adjoining the lands of W. W. Allison, Nancy Tinnin, and others. Also the Mill seat, &c.

Terms of sale—Twelve months credit, with interest after six months; bond with three good securities, and title reserved until the purchase money is paid. Sale at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM F. WILKERSON,
Adm'r and Comm'r.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and every thing usually kept in their line of business. They intend to make good work out of good materials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or country produce delivered when the work is taken from the establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedgpeth Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH & CO.

January 29. 24—

THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

WILL keep constantly on hand, that celebrated Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, put up by M. L. Egerton. Warranted Superior to any made in the United States. For sale by

A. PLEASANTS.

Jan. 29. 24—

BANKRUPT AND DOWER—IS IT SO?

GENERAL CASH PRICES.

Our losses are as nothing by the Bankrupts. Our losses are by those who Dower upon ours. To Dower upon us is to fail to meet your contracts—in Thirty days—Is it So?

We sell at Cash prices only.

BROWN & Co.

January 29 23—

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

400 HHDS. BRIGHT NEW CROP CLAYED MOLASSES, in Prime New Packages, daily expected per Schooner "PRESTON HOBBS," direct from CARDENAS.

For sale from wharf, LOW for CASH, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, Jan 1. 21—

TWO MONTHS NOTICE.

THOSE who owe us and do not pay by 1st January 1868, will have to settle with an officer

J. C. WEBB & WHITTE

1ST JANUARY 1868. SETTLEMENT DAY.

YOUR accounts and notes are ready, both at Hillsborough and at Mebane-ville.

Our credit is suffering for want of the money due for goods sold on SHORT TIME, and not paid for yet.

Please pay up either in money or produce, so that we can meet our bills. Our best friends are those who pay up promptly.

J. A. TURRENTINE.
TURRENTINE & DICKSON.

Jan. 5. 21—

1868.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

Published for nearly

A QUARTER OF A CENTTRY.

This Splendid Newspaper, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most reliable, useful, and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed and elegantly illustrated with several Original Engravings, representing New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Agriculture, Chemistry, Photography, Manufactures, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, people in every profession of life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the value of which is beyond pecuniary estimate. All patents granted, with the claims, published weekly.

Every Public or Private library should have the work bound and preserved for reference.

The yearly numbers of the Scientific American make a splendid volume of nearly one thousand quarto pages, equivalent to nearly four thousand ordinary book pages. A New Volume commences January 1, 1868. Published Weekly. Terms: One Year, $3; Half Year, $1,50, Clubs of Ten Copies for One Year, $25; Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Address

MUNN & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

☞ The Publishers of the Scientific American, in connection with the publication of the paper, have acted as Solicitors of Patentees for twenty-two years. Thirty Thousand applications for Patents have been made through their Agency. More than One Hundred Thousand Inventors have sought the counsel of the Proprietors of the Scientific American concerning their inventions. Consultations and advice to inventors, by mail, free. Pamphlets concerning Patent Laws of Countries, free.

☞ A Handsome Bound Volume, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the United States Census, by Counties, with Hints and Receipts for Mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25c.

Dec. 25, 1867—3w.

W. S. ROULHAC,

OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

WITH

D. T. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,
RICHMOND VA.

Especial attention paid to the sale of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour and all articles of Country Produce.

Mark your Packages plainly with your name, write us your wishes and they shall be complied with.

☞ Consignments solicited.

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of Orange County Court, made at November Term, 1867, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Dr. E. M. Scott, deceased, near Durham's Station, on Saturday the 1st day of February, 1868, that valuable tract of land known as the Green Tract, containing one hundred and thirteen acres, well improved, adjoining the lands of W. Duke, A. Roberts, and others.

Also one other valuable tract of Land, adjoining the Green tract, Willis *Proctor*, and others, known as the home tract, and containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, one third of which is set thereby the widow's dower.

Terms of sale—Twelve months credit, with interest after six months; bond, with three good sureties, and title reserved until the purchase money is paid. Sale at 12 o'clock.

J. C. McCOWN, *Adm'r. & Com.*

December 31, 1867. 21—

W. A. Gattis, & Co.

Dealers in Confectioneries, Family Groceries &c. &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old CONFECTIONERY STAND, where they will be pleased to serve their customers and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries, Candies,
Nuts, Raisins,
Figs, Sardines,
Lobsters, Oysters,
Salmons, Pickles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Pepper and Spice,
Ginger, Powder and Shot,
Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.

ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall be right. We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14. 01—

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHY spend your money for Northern Furniture, when you can be so well supplied, and on such reasonable terms, by calling on the undersigned at his

WARE ROOM

on Wake Street, between King and Tryon, in Hillsborough, N. C.

Kept on hand, and made to order, Bureaus, Bed Steads, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Washstands, Libraries, Desks, &c. &c.

The very best Mattresses, to which can be used Tucker's celebrated spring bottom bed.

Upholstering done to order, with neatness and dispatch. Gilt Moulding for picture frames on hand.

Walnut Coffins from the finest French polish, to North Carolina Pine, kept and fitted up at short notice.

My hearse has been repainted and retrimmed, and burials in town and country attended to.

Repairing of all kinds done on liberal terms. Seats put in old chairs in a neat and cheap manner. Letters of inquiry promptly answered and orders by mail, when accompanied with the cash, immediately filled.

Encourage home industry. My terms are moderate, as I work on the live and let live principle. Give me a call.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

Jan. 5. 21—

"MILTON CHRONICLE."

Intending to dissolve my connection with the "DANVILLE TIMES" I embrace this method of announcing my purpose to resume the publication of that old and popular journal, the "MILTON CHRONICLE," in Jan. 1868. Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names to Milton, N. C. The price of the paper will be $1 50 for six months, or $3 per annum—payable on receipt of the first number, in currency or provisions.

Advertisers will find this paper one of the best advertising mediums in the up Country, and if the business men in Danville, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Baltimore and N. York city, want the use of Printer's ink *that will pay*, let them

ADVERTISE IN THE MILTON CHRONICLE.

I want 1000 subscribers for a start. Caswell, famed for her yellow leaf tobacco, her intelligence, wealth and pretty girls, will furnish five hundred of this number, and Person, no less famed, will roll up 300. Halifax, Va., Granville, Orange, Alamance, and Rockingham, N. C., will more than make up the balance—and Old Pittsylvania will "run the measure over." Forward your names, friends and let all who wish to advertise send along their advertisements.

A Letter from "JESSE HOLMES, The Fool Killer," will be published monthly.

Address me at Milton, N. C.

C. N. B. EVANS.

☞ Brethren of the press will very much oblige me by noticing.

1868.

WE SELL CHEAP.

An Honest man who owes us, will pay us before buying goods elsewhere for Cash.

BROWN & CO.

HO! HO! CHRITMAS!!

HERE IS WHERE SANTA CLAUS, BUYS HIS TRICKS FOR CHILDREN.

The Best and Fullest Stock of Confectioneries and Toys, ever kept in this Market, &c. &c.

Consisting of

Stick Candy,	Butter Nuts,
French Candy,	English Walnuts,
Rock Candy,	Almond Nuts,
Gum Drops,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cordial Drops,	Figs,
Fancy Kisses,	Oranges,
Maple Sugar,	Lemons.
Raisons,	Sugar Cakes,
Citron,	Soda Crackers,
Cream Candy,	Candles,
Pickles,	Cigars,
French Mustard,	Cheese,
Shot,	Soap,

Apples, by dozen or bushel. Mountain Butter.

Also a new lot of Toys.

In fact every thing to please the Children, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash,

By W. A. GATTIS, & Co.

Dec. 18. 18—

ROCK SPRING ACADEMY,

EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Preparatory to Wake Forest, or any other College, or for the active Business of life.

Third Session commences on the 10th of January, and ends the 1st of June following.

THE English, French, Greek, and Latin Languages, Natural Sciences, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, preparatory to Surveying; Book Keeping, History, and the ordinary branches, will be taught.

Tuition, $10, $13, $15, $20 and $25, according to course; paid half in advance, half first of April.

Students from a distance, board in family with Principal: Fifty dollars in advance pays for Board, furnished room, fuel and washing per session, or $25 for half; otherwise $12 per month are charged.

Proper care will be taken, and decided discipline enforced, to instil moral principles as well as habits of application.

Buildings commodious, situation pleasant; morality and other advantages render the location desirable for a School. Young ministers admitted at one half minister's sons and disabled Confederate soldiers two thirds the usual rates, or the latter on time.

Circulars sent on application, and applications for board desired early

☞ Facilities for boarding one's self, at moderate price. Address

H. M. CATES, A. B., Principal,
Rock Spring, N. C.

References given when required.

Dec. 11. 18—6w

Ho! for the Oyster Season!—1867

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public generally, that he has made complete arrangements to receive both Fresh and Pickled OYSTERS regularly, from the best Oyster houses in Norfolk, and guarantees that that the Oysters from this establishment, both fresh and pickled, will not be excelled by any that can be brought to this market.

He has also fitted up his cutting room expressly for cooking up oysters in all the best styles, and he flatters himself that, after twenty years experience, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to patronize his house. Oysters can be had at all times, both night and day. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage last season, and trusts that he may merit a continuance of their patronage for the season of 1867.

☞ Families will be supplied on the most liberal terms.

R. F. PLEASANTS.

October 17. 10—

WANTED! 100 BUSHELS

IRISH POTATOES, in exchange for Tin Ware.

E. H. POGUE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of HENDERSON W. JAMES, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. F. STRAYHORN, Adm'r.

Dec. 4. 17—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1867.

Bersheba Hopkins, by her Guardian W. W. Mangum, vs. Heirs of Gilbert Hopkins.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of the State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, a newspaper published in the town of Hillsborough, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of said Court, at office in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1867.

GEORGE LAWS, *C. C. C.*

December 18. Price adv. $8 19—6w

LIME.

FRESH Lump in Barrels.

J. WEBB, Jr.

WILLIAM H. WILLARD, Special Par. RICHARD N. TAYLOR, General Partner.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,

WHOLESAL GROCERY AND Commission Merchant,

Corner Craven & South Front Streets,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, New York,
Wygant & Hoest, 68 Hey Street, "
James S. Woodward's Sons, 26 North Front Street, Philadelphia,
W. H. Gulic & George W. Swipson, Nat. Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4. 17—

HUGHES'S ACADEMY.

THE next Session of my School, situated six miles north of Hillsborough, will commence the second Monday in January next.

Tuition per session of twenty weeks, $25 00
Board, including all necessary expenses except lights, per session. 75 00

Board in good families in the neighborhood can be had at prices below the above.

S. W. HUGHES.

December 4. 17—3w

The Raleigh Sentinel and Danville Times, publish three times, and send bill to this office.

FRESH PEACHES!!

50 Dozen 3 lbs. Cans (qts.)
20 dozen 6 lbs. Cans (2 qts.)

All warranted Fresh. The Tops can removed without injury to the can, which is as good as new for another year.

Price 2 quarts $1 each, or $10 per dozen.
1 " 50 cents, or $5 " "

For sale by

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Dec, 4. 17—

ON SALE,

14 BOXES Virginia Bell Snuff 200 bales to the box or ten cents per bale.

20 Kegs nails by the Keg. Cotton Yarns and Sheeting.

E. H. POGUE.

Dec. 4 17—

MERCHANT'S!!!

DO not send North for TIN WARE, but buy with Cash or Barter at as low rates, a better article of Ware, from

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Dec. 4. 17—

RECEIVED.

ANOTHER lot of Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves, the best in the market.

No. 6 with Pipe and Furniture,	$30 00
" 7 " " "	35 00
" 8 " " "	40 00

Wanted in exchange Gold, Silver, Greenbacks and good produce.

Stove Pipe furnished of any size, or shipped to any address upon a day's notice. Material good.

Apply to E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough.

Dec. 4. 17—

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,

Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and 45 and 47 Perry street,

Office and Warerooms, No. 7. N. Liberty street, above Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with A-graffe treble and Ivory fronts, and have all the latest improvements, and fully worranted for five years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from $50 to $300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Branson, Farrar & Co., and P. F. Pescod, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,
Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27. 16—12m

COOKING STOVES!!

I HAVE in store the celebrated Buck's Patent and Western Home, which I offer at as low rates as can be afforded, and lower than the same Stove is selling elsewhere in the State. I am also just receiving a lot of Low Priced

COOKING STOVES,

at from $18.00 to $25.00, including Stove Pipe and all necessary cooking utensil. Also a few

HEATING STOVES, (CHEAP.)

I will take instead of cash for any of the above, any kind of good Barter, and particularly want to exchange STOVES for WHEAT.

E. H. POGUE.

Oct. 2. 07—

TO ARRIVE.

A FINE lot of Toys,
At W. A. GATTIS, & CO.

Oct. 9. 05—

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

AND FRESH CHEAP GOODS CONSTANTLY COMING.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Plaids, American and French De Lanes, Superior Black and Colored Alpaca Empress Cloths, Lustres, Grenadines, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins, White and Colored Tarletons, Illusions, Red and other Gloves and Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments and Jet Trimmings, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR GENTS.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Drills, Boots, Shoes, Cravats, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR COACH MAKERS.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in oil,) Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks, Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in making Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosine and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 25. 07—

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE $20.000.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.

Fo. Orange County.

Sept. 24. 07—

THERMOMETERS.

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24. 07—

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST ARRIVED, a lot of COOKING STOVES which will be sold very low, for Cash or Barter.

JOHN LAWS.

Sept. 9.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BUTTER Crackers, Cocoa Nuts,
Sugar Cakes, Filberts,
Stick Candy, Walnuts,
Mint Drops, Raisins,
Gum Drops, Almonds,
Rock Candy, Kisses,
Maple Sugar, French Mixture.
&c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold low by

W. A. GATTIS & Co's

Sept. 9. 05—

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in store.

and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9. 09—

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

WILL be given for a bound boy, JOE ANDERSON, who ran away from me, but no thanks. Said boy is about 14 years old, black and thick set. I forwarn any and all persons from harboring or employing him, as I will run the law upon them.

THOS. J. ANDERSON.

Oct. 10. 09—

BARRELS! BARRELS!!

300 FLOUR Barrels, wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Oct. 2. 07—

GUANO,

THE PURE PERUVIAN,

WILL be on hand the latter part of this week.

JAMES WEBB Jr.

Oct. 2. 07—

STONEWARE! STONEWARE! !and

A FINE lot of Fo.'s make of Stoneware, on h
At W. A. GATTIS & Co.

Oct. 2. 07—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I AM now receiving my first instalment of FALL GOODS, which I will sell cheap for Cash or Barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 8. 05—

TURNING,

AND

FITTING MACHINERY.

A [illegible] of TURNING [illegible] all kinds, be [illegible] and op[illegible] at reasonable rates, at Orange Factory.

WM. H. HANKS.

September 18. 06—8w

CLOAKS STOLEN—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD FOR EACH.

TWO Ladies' Black Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with blue [illegible] stolen from my store. A liberal reward will be given for information.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

September 25. 07—

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

I NOW have the best Stock of Goods I ever had and prices are lower than they have been since the war, which I offer, for

CASH.

DRIED FRIUT,
RAGS,
FLOUR,

or any thing else you wish to trade with.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

E. H. POGUE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

TIN WARE,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

REMOVED.

THE undersigned may now be found North East of the Court House, next door East the Store of James Webb, Jr.

He hereby tenders his thanks to the Merchants and others who have patronized him, and now assures them that every effort will be made on his part to make a continuance of their patronage profitable to them as well as to himself.

By extending his business, and with the use of improved Machinery, he is able to reduce the expense of manufacturing and can afford to

REDUCE PRICES.

He will now sell at WHOLESALE as low as the same grade of Ware can be bought North or South. He will use only the best material, as he expects to continue the business and wants to trade more than once with the same customer.

All kinds of good Produce will be taken from Merchants instead of Cash in exchange for Ware. I again ask my friends, and southern merchants generally, to remember their neighbor and help to build up a

HOME ENTERPRISE.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough, N. C.

Tin Ware at Retail.

AM now so situated as to offer my Wares at Retail, [illegible] I have said before as I would not be undersold; I now say that I will sell lower than I believe anybody else will undertake to do.

[illegible] Cash and Barter, and get the ben[illegible]

E. H. POGUE.

I want to buy

Rags, Beeswax,
Old Copper,
Old Brass,
Old Castings,
Lead, Zinc,
Flax Seed,
&c. &c. &c.

and will pay Cash for the first three articles.

E. H. POGUE.

SUGAR and Coffee, at

E. H. POGUE'S.

YOUR CREDIT IS GONE.

I HAVE sold some friends goods to be paid for in 30 and 60 days, and unless you pay me at once, my credit is gone, and yours is not good enough to buy more.

Most of my goods are bought at 30 days time, and the old fogy time of 6 and 12 months will ruin you and myself, so please haste up to my relief.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

TO TANNERS.

I want high UPPER LEATHER.

I will sell it for you, or I will give Goods for it. Tanner's Oil, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

August 28. 03—

LARD CANS.

At E. H. POGUE'S.

Come at Last.—Money saved by buying late.

THE subscriber is receiving his stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Bought since the decline of Prices,

Which he offers to the public at his usual small profits for Cash or Barter.

His stock is very general, more extensive than usual. Give him a call, and he will try to please you in quality and price.

JOHN A. TURRENTINE.

October 12. 10—

PICTURE GALLERY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to my friends and the public, that I have opened a

PICTURE GALLERY

in this place, and am prepared to execute all kinds of Pictures in the best manner and at the most reasonable prices. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, and all kinds of Pictures, made with neatness and dispatch. Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

JAMES R. GATTIS.

August 14. 01—

WANTED.

50 LOADS of Wood in exchange for Tobacco Herrings and Tin Ware.

E. H. POGUE.

On Sale.

Sheet Iron, at 11 cents per pound
Russia Sheet Iron, best at 30 cents per pound
Sheet Zinc 20 to 25 cents per pound

Wrapping Paper by the Reem at Manufacturer's prices. By

E. H. POGUE.

July 10. 02—

TEA.

GREEN TEA, a fresh supply, better than usual.

J. WEBB, Jr.

HILLSBOROGUH CHEAP CASH AND BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 3. 07—

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and two gallon Tin Cans, at the DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the DRUG STORE.

A WHEATON'S and other Inch Ointment, at the DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles &c. at the DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some very fine, at the DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the DRUG STORE.

April 11. 32—

A FINE and full Assortment of Pocket Knives and Scissors, at the DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes and Extracts for the Handkerchief, at the DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dressing Combs, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note and Letter Envelopes, at the DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Monie Pocket Memorandum Books, at the DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes and Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and Shaving, at the DRUG STORE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low for cash. Call and see the prices, at the

DRUG STORE,
Cain's Corner.

April 11th. 32—

TO THE LADIES.

WE have received a lot of Steven & Howe's Family Dyes, for dying Ribbons, Silk and Worsted Dresses, and other light goods. Also Soap Powders, for washing the same. Call and see samples, at the

DRUG STORE.

April 11th 32—

JOS. F. HELLEN. EUGENE B. WILLIAMS.

HELLEN & WILLIAMS,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

Court House Building,

Newbern, N. C.

July 24th, 1867. 98—6m

Wanted.

Consignments of

Meal, Flour,
Bacon, Lard,
Corn, Wheat,

and all kinds of country Produce, to sell on commission. Charges shall be moderate, and returns prompt.

E. H. POGUE.

Wanted to sell on Commission.

Bacon, Meal, Corn,
Flour, and Wheat,

Quick Sales and prompt returns made.

JAMES M. TURRENTINE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1867.

Leonard Laws, adm'r of Mavel Sweeney, dec'd, vs.
Henry C. Sweeney and others.

Petition to sell real estate, filed at June term, 1867.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Sweeney and Elizabeth Sweeney, minor defendants in the above entitled cause, reside without the jurisdiction of this Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Roxborough on the third Monday in December next, then to stand to, abide by and perform such order and decree as the Court may make; in default, judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

SAMUEL Y. BROWN, C. C. C.

November 10. 14—6w

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 So. 2nd St., Williamsburg, N. York.

May 7. 87—1ym

INFORMATION.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charges by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway, New York.

September 18. 06—

TERRORS OF TOUTHT

☞ A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

May 8. 36—12

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

FRUITS, NUTS AND CANDIES.

JUST received fresh

ORANGES, LEMONS,
NUTS, RAISINS,

FIGS in large and small boxes. A full assortment of Candies, Pickels, Crackers, Sardines, &c. &c., at the DRUG STORE.

February. 27. 78—

WANTED.

GOOD and Dry Hides, in Exchange for Goods

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Oct. 24. 07—

STRAGE, BUT TRUE.

☞ Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant.

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.

April 18. 33—1y

PRESERVE Kettles, at

E. H. POGUE'S

HOUSE Roofing and Guttering will be done in the style at $18 00 per square for roofing, and 20 cents per foot for guttering.

For Jobs of either, at a distance from Hillsborough, the actual expenses will be added. Apply to

E. H. POGUE.

PEPPER Boxes, Plates cheap at

E. H. POGUE'S.

SAUCE Pans and Molasses Cups, at

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NOTICE TO TANNERS AND PAINTERS.

JUST received, best quality of

TANNER'S AND LINSEED OIL.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 9th. 05—

PURE RYE WHISKEY,
Apple Brandy,
French Brandy,
Port Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Gin, for Medical purposes, at the

DRUG STORE.

CLOVER AND LUCERNE SEED. We will have Clover and Lucerne Seed in a few days at the DRUG STORE.

BLUE STONE, at the DRUG STORE.

CONGRESS WATER, at the DRUG STORE

MACE, Nutmegs, Cloves, Spice, Cinnamon, Ginger and Pepper, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSINE Lamp Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

THE BEST TONIC in use, Elixir of Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron, at the DRUG STORE.

September 12. 04—

TWO BARRELS TAR for sale in quantities to suit, at the DRUG STORE.

February 7.

The HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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BY DENNIS HEARTT,

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